

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Two Dollars and fifty cents per annum, to be paid in advance; \$1.00 at the expiration of six months, and \$0.50 at the end of the year.
To subscribers who have their papers left at their doors, fifty cents in advance from the above terms.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One dollar per square for the first three insertions, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion.
Legal notices—One dollar and fifty cents per square for the first three insertions, and thirty cents for each subsequent insertion.
Advertisements not accompanied with written directions will be inserted until notified and charged accordingly. Special arrangements will not be inserted until paid for.

NOTICE BY ASSOCIATION, half price.
Of every description, executed with neatness and despatch at this office.

JOB PRINTING.
Of every description, executed with neatness and despatch at this office.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.
MAUMEE CITY.

CUSTOM HOUSE OFFICE.
Canal street.

STATE LAND OFFICE.
Erie street.

THOMAS CLARK 2d.
Agent for Executors of L. Beebe's estate; E. Fairman's estate; and General Land Agent.

SCOTT & DWIGHT.
General Land Agency. Office, opposite the Miami Hotel.

S. T. HOSMER.
Book & Job Printer, Maumee Express Office, Wolcott street.

DAVID A. WOODWARD.
Portrait Painter, Erie street.

DANIEL F. COOK.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

YOUNG & WAITE.
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law.

N. RATHBUN.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

NATHAN RATHBUN.
Justice of the Peace.

HORATIO CONANT.
Justice of the Peace.

DR. WILLIAM ST. CLAIR.
Physician & Surgeon, Erie street.

JUSTUS DWIGHT.
Physician and Surgeon, Wolcott street.

D. B. SMITH.
Forwarding and Commission Merchant, Water street.

G. S. HAZARD.
Forwarding and Commission Merchant, Water street.

J. WOLCOTT.
Forwarding and Commission Merchant, Water street.

S. HARRINGTON.
Dry Goods and Variety Store, Commercial Buildings.

W. WISWELL.
Dealer in Hardware, Hollow-ware, Tin-ware and Cutlery, Erie street.

SPENCER & MOORE.
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries and Crockery, Erie street.

ELISHA MACK.
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries and Crockery, Front street.

G. & W. RICHARDSON.
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. &c. Erie street.

G. H. NICHIE & CO.
Dealers in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Hotel Buildings.

ELI KITT.
Dealer in Drugs, Medicines &c. Erie street.

IRA WHITE.
Dry Goods, Books &c. Wolcott street.

J. WOLCOTT.
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Stoves, Iron &c. Wolcott street.

ALLEN & GIBBONS.
Groceries and Provisions, Erie street.

H. K. STEELE.
Dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Erie street.

D. C. FORSYTH & Co.
Dealers in Dry Goods, Crockery and Hardware, corner of Front and Canal streets.

LATHAM T. TEW.
Coper & Tin Manufacturer, Wolcott street at the late store of T. W. Crowell.

CHARLES A. LAMB.
Cabinet Furniture Manufacturer rear of Commercial Buildings.

MIAMI HOTEL.
By George Kirkland, near the lower steamboat landing.

CENTRAL HOUSE.
Elisha Clark, Erie street.

AMERICAN HOUSE.
By Cyrus Tyrrel, Wolcott street.

PERRYBURG.

SPINK & HOSMER.
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

BENNETT & CAMPBELL.
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.
D. C. Dean, Agent.

FRANKLIN HOTEL.
Loomis Brigham, Louisiana Avenue.

J. W. SMITH.
Forwarding and Commission Merchant, Toledo.

DANIEL O. MORTON.
Attorney, Counsellor and Solicitor.

C. F. & J. G. ABBOTT.
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery.

TITUS & Co.
Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware &c. &c. La Grange street.

J. A. TITUS & Co.
Dealers in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Groceries &c. &c. corner of Summit and Locust streets.

G. CARPENTER.
Forwarding and Commission Merchant, Foot of Erie & Kalamazoo railroad.

AMERICAN HOTEL.
R. N. Lawton, Summit street.

W. H. KITT.
Sulphuric and Muriatic Acids for sale by E. KITT.

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MAUMEE CITY EXPRESS.

Volume IV.—No. 52

MAUMEE CITY, OHIO, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1840.

Whole No. 143.

1840.

AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION CO.
MERCHANDIZE, Passengers, &c.
transported with despatch, via Rail Road Line, Steam Barges, on the Hudson River, Mohawk and Hudson Rail Road to Stonewall, and by first class line boats to Buffalo, Steam-boats and vessels on the lakes. American Transportation Line, Ohio Canal.

For Freight or Passage apply to
P. Grady, 104 Broad-st. N. Y.
D. P. Parker, 104 Broad-st. N. Y.
H. Niles & Co., 104 Broad-st. N. Y.
W. B. Knox, 104 Broad-st. N. Y.
L. Huro & Co., Schenectady.
H. Wright & Co., Rochester.
Carpenter & Myers, Toledo.
Atwater & Ruten, Buffalo.
Clark Robinson, Buffalo.
Sam'l. P. Carter, Cleveland.
G. S. Hazard, Maumee City.
G. S. Hazard & Co., Detroit.
G. S. Hazard & Co., Chicago.
July 15.

1840.

TRANSPORTATION.
BUFFALO LINE, Erie Canal.
THADDEUS JOY & Co., Proprietors.
CONNECTED with steam freight boats and vessels on Lake Erie.
The Proprietors and Agents of this line, will contract for the transportation of Goods or Produce at fair rates, and pledge themselves to those who may entrust Property to their care for transportation, that the same shall be forwarded with care and despatch; and that any damage that may occur to property shipped by the above line, which the Proprietors may be liable for, shall be adjudicated in the most prompt and liberal manner.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS.
Carpenter & Myers, Toledo.
Hiram Joy, No. 18 South-street, N. Y.
Thaddeus Joy & Co., Albany.
Joy & Webster, Buffalo.
Richard Winslow & Co., Cleveland.
Hull & Shepard, Massillon.
Priest & Page, Little Falls, N. Y.
Samuel Adams & Co., Dresden.
B. Comstock & Co., Columbus.
M. B. Ross & Co., Portsmouth.
July 15.

BUSINESS LOTS TO LEASE.

THE subscriber for the purpose of affording convenience to those of business who are desirous to settle in this place, offers for sale at reasonable prices, or to lease at moderate rates, the following lots, upon the principal business streets in this town:
13, 20, 21; north side Broadway; 75 West side of Canal street; 130 Corner of William st. 4th block north side of So. phia st. Also a large number of lots eligible for building.

For information and terms apply to
J. D. BRADLAND, Maumee City.
R. DICKERSON, Lower Sandusky.
L. A. Q. RAWSON, 15-16.

THE WHOLESALE STORE IN TOLEDO.

TITUS, TOWNSEND & TITUS, 229 Pearl street, New-York, encouraged by the share of support their branch at Toledo received during the past year, will continue the establishment. Experience has proved that they were not over sanguine when they claimed facilities, which enabled them to sell goods at fact cheaper than any other house west of New-York, and they speak with confidence when they promise to offer stronger inducements to purchasers than any other firm in the Western country.
They would respectfully invite their old customers, and the trade in general, Merchants, Contractors, Hotel-keepers &c. to give their stock an examination. Their assortment will consist of usual, principally of Dry Goods and Groceries, with many other such articles as the wants of the country may require.
As fresh invoices will be shipped from New-York weekly, through the season, they will not now attempt to give a detailed list of their goods.
Store foot of La Grange st., Lower Toledo, May 10, 1839. TITUS & Co.

RETAIL STORE IN TOLEDO.

TITUS, TOWNSEND & TITUS, 229 Pearl street, New-York, will, in addition to their Wholesale Store, continue the Retail Branch of their house at Toledo, under the firm of J. A. Titus & Co. Fresh supplies of goods will be received weekly through the season, and they will continue their boast of having the handsomest, cheapest, and best selected stock ever offered in Toledo, which will consist of Dry Goods, Groceries, Books and Shoes, Nails, Oil, Carpeting &c.
Their goods were selected expressly for this store, and are of the choicest and richest description. Terms—Cash only.
J. A. TITUS & Co.
Corner of Summit & Locust streets Lower Toledo, May 10, 1839.

AMERICAN HOTEL.

Summit street, near the lower steamboat landing, Toledo.

R. N. LAWTON takes this opportunity to inform the public that he has taken the above splendid establishment, and fitted it up in good style for the accommodation of all who may favor him with their custom. He intends to try the experiment of keeping the best of everything, and thus merit a substantial reward from frequent and travelling public.
March 16, 1839. 501f

NO MISTAKE.

DR. ST. CLAIR, would give notice to the people of Maumee City and vicinity, that he has disposed of his interest in the store of O. Williams & Co., with the full intention of pursuing the science and practice of Medicine. Therefore he hopes to merit a reasonable share of the public patronage.
March 5, 1839. 491f

REMOVAL.

SPENCER & MOORE have removed to the store formerly occupied by Messrs. Morehouse and Brownlee corner of Conant and Erie street.

Maumee City, May 17th 1839. 7.

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE.—A lot of small Pica of about two hundred pounds, new type and compositors, with Italian and cases at this office.

A LOT of choice Wine and Liquors on consignment, low for Cash, by CARPENTER & MYERS, June 29.

THE NEW YORKER.

NEW VOLUME.—PRICE REDUCED TO THE
CASH STANDARD.—ENTIRELY NEW TYPE,
&c. &c.

The publishers of THE NEW YORKER respectfully announce to the public that the Seventh (annual) Volume of their Folio or common newspaper form, and the Ninth (semi-annual) Volume of their double Quarto or octavo edition for preservation and binding will be issued on Saturday the 21st day of March. On and after that date, the following changes will be made:
The Folio New Yorker will be afforded to subscribers at the reduced price of TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable inflexibly in advance.
The Quarto New Yorker will be afforded to subscribers at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in all cases in advance. Both papers will be printed on an entirely new type, and in a new and beautiful dress, on the same large Imperial paper as at present.

In fine, the only changes which will be made in either paper will consist in the entire renovation of its mechanical execution and appearance, and the reduction of the prices 15 and 20 per cent, respectively to accommodate them to the CASH STANDARD. Hereafter no subscription will be received without payment in advance, and no paper will be sent after the first of May next, to any subscribers who shall not then have paid in advance.

The New Yorker will pursue the same general course and maintain the same character as hitherto, with such improvement in details and execution as experience has suggested, or may suggest. Its columns will be devoted to:
I. Original and Selected Literature.—Comprising Tales, Poems, Essays, Review of new works, brief Notices of new publications, Biographical, Historical and Humorous Sketches, Anecdotes, &c. &c. In the department of Original Literature, the Editors have the assistance of able pens, while their Selections are culled from the widest range of British and American current and Periodical Literature.
II. Political Intelligence.—Under this head, brief notices of movements of Parties throughout the Union are certainly given, with accounts of all important Conventions, Nominations, &c., but especially of every Election of any moment, with the votes compared with those of previous years.—Condensed accounts of the Proceedings of Congress, important action of State Legislatures, &c., will also be given; and it is believed that in this department THE NEW YORKER already holds a rank not beneath that of any Journal in the Union. The utmost care will be taken to render its statements of Election results not only accurate and liable but so lucid as to be forthwith in some degree forthcoming events; and in this respect it is confidently recommended to those who feel a strong interest in the pending Presidential contest.

III. General Intelligence.—Under this head a condensed but comprehensive summary of the News of the Day, Foreign and Domestic, will from week to week be given. Such is and shall be THE NEW YORKER; and while its publishers do not commend it to public favor as the largest, the cheapest, nor yet as the ablest and best Periodical in the world, they cheerfully submit its claims to the judgment of those acquainted with its character; and they fearlessly appeal to all who know it for a confirmation of the fact, that no other paper embodying an equal amount of original matter, requiring an equal amount of Editorial capacity and labor, was ever published in this country or Europe at so low a price as TWO DOLLARS per annum.

The Folio common newspaper edition of THE NEW YORKER will be issued every Saturday morning (being regularly mailed to distant subscribers on the previous evening) at TWO DOLLARS per annum, in advance. Six copies will be forwarded one year for Ten Dollars, in advance, and any larger number at the same rate.

The Quarto Edition is published and mailed every Thursday evening on a double medium sheet of sixteen large three column pages, Music weekly, and afforded at Three Dollars per annum, payable in all cases in advance. Two copies will be mailed for one year for Five Dollars (post paid) in advance, and any larger number at the same rate.

Subscriptions to either are respectfully solicited by
H. GREELEY & Co. 1 Ann St.

Editors with whom we exchange, or who may desire an exchange with us, are respectfully requested to give our new Prospects, or part of it, one insertion in their columns; or to make such mention of it as they may think proper. All who publish it will be entitled to an exchange for one year.

We will pay twenty-five cents each for a few perfect copies of Nos. 1 and 17, of Vol. V. and No. 6, of Vol. VI. of our Quarto Edition. Those who can spare those numbers will greatly oblige us by sending them, and shall be credited or paid as above.

PORK & WHISKY.

A NY quantity of pork or Whisky can be had on good terms at the warehouse of SMITH & Co. Dec. 28.

FLOUR.—100 barrels superfine Flour, just received and for sale by SMITH & Co. Dec. 28.

BENNETT & CAMPBELL.
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, No. 3, Law Buildings, Perryburg.

Henry Bennett,
Samuel B. Campbell, 441f

WARRANTEE DEEDS, Mortgage Deeds, with a general assortment of Blankets, for sale at this office.

COTTON YARN, Wicking, Batting, and Wadding, for sale by TITUS & Co. Toledo, Sept. 14.

POWDER, Shot and Lead, Precussion Caps and Pills, for sale by G. H. NICHIE & Co. Nov. 8. No. 2, Commercial Buildings.

BLACKING, Ink and writing fluid, for sale by G. H. NICHIE & Co. Nov. 9. No. 2, Commercial Buildings.

THE WHIG GATHERING.

FOR THE YOUNG MEN'S NATIONAL CONVENTION AT BALTIMORE, M. Y. 4, 1840.

THE Whig of Daniel Day.
Voice of the Nation!
Voice of the Nation!
Wake thy free tones of old,
In loud invocation.
Come away, or come away!
Merchant and yeoman,
Strengthen the Whig array
Strongly gains the Whigman.

Come from Forest of Maine,
Through the mist and the shower,
Come from the sunny plain,
From the South's sunny bowers.
Come from high Northern hills,
And from green Western hollow,
With stout heart and good will,
Come, follow! come follow!

Leave the shore, leave the shore,
Leave the crop and the shuttle,
Ten thousand strong and more
Trump to the battle.
Come every blue jacket,
And true heart that wears one,
Come each country cravat-ee,
And brave hand that bears one.

Onward fall, one and all,
On to your station,
Hear ye the people call—
Revere the Nation!
Faster come, every man,
Faster and faster,
Show ye the Whig man,
Who'll be their master.

Past they come, fast they come:
See them all ready!
Strike up the people's drum,
And a howler, during the day,
Wave the Whig standard high,
All right in its glories—
Then for the nation's cry—
"Down with the Tories!"

As the celebration of the raising of the siege of Fort Mifflin, is soon to take place on the old Fort, we have thought it would be interesting to the patriot to read over the detailed account of it, which follows:

ACCOUNT OF THE SIEGE OF FORT MIFFLIN.

Minutes of the principal occurrences which have taken place during the siege of Fort Mifflin, from the 25th of April to the 20th of May; taken down by a volunteer in the fort.

About the 25th, 26th and 27th of April, the General was very vigilant in sending out patrolling parties, in order to discover movements of the enemy—for, from correct and undoubted information, we were bound to believe that this post would be attacked by a large number of British and Indians.

On the 25th, Lieut. McClunahan discovered the enemy on the margin of the lake.

On the 26th, some part of the enemy were discovered on the opposite shore, viewing our fort, but did not land in a very few minutes. This day another patrolling party went down a few miles; but were drawn back by the discharging of our guns in camp. In the evening, another patrol of infantry were sent two or three miles down the river; but could discover nothing of the approach of the enemy, except the firing of the guns in every direction. This evening there was an alarm, and the party returned during the time of it.

On the 27th, a few of the enemy made their appearance on the opposite shore, but were soon made to retreat by the balls from our 18 pounders. Two elegant shots were made at them. They were supposed to strike within three or four feet, and covered them with dirt. Ever since the General had arrived in camp, the greatest diligence, attention and industry was displayed by the officers and soldiers. Every moment of the General was occupied in carrying on the fortifications of the camp.

On the 28th, about one o'clock, Mr. Oliver was sent on an express to Gen. Clay, after Captain Hamilton had by the direction of Gen. Harrison, went down the river about three miles, and discovered a large army of British and Indians advancing to attack camp Meigs. Fortifications of various descriptions were carried on with unparallelled exertion; and every man was inspired with a zeal, courage and patriotism never supposed to exist in our ranks.

Indians and a few British made their appearance on the opposite shore, and commenced a very brisk fire with small arms; but no injury was done, it being too distant for musketry or rifles. Two of our 18 pounders were discharged at a group of British and Indians, and one of the balls struck among them and covered many of them with dirt. They ran away as quick as possible. In the evening, the Indians were conveyed over in boats, and were around us in every direction. We were now besieged: several dragons volunteered to reconnoitre the camp; but before they had went half a mile they were fired on by the Indians, and one of the men was shot through the arm. The works continued with vigor and spirit until tattoo beating. The general was every where, and stimulated the men to discharge their duties like heroes and soldiers.

April 25th.—Early in the morning, the General was standing very near a man who was mortally wounded by the Indians shooting in the camp. We could at times discover them among the trees; but our boys soon compelled them to leave their post. Some of our men were slightly wounded.

The enemy had progressed so far in the construction of their batteries during the night, that they afforded them sufficient protection to work by day light. They had erected three batteries, two of which had embrasures each; the other was a bomb battery. We made some first rate shots into their works, and impeded their progress very much.

April 30th.—This morning the enemy had extended his batteries considerably, and was providing them for the cannon. This day also we considerably impeded their progress by firing our cannon and destroying their works. After firing one of the shots, some of the enemy's men were seen to be carried away from their battery, as if they had been to pass from the old

British garrison to this shore, with many tents; the General concluded that their intention was to draw our attention to their batteries, and to surprise and storm the camp in the rear. Orders were immediately issued on guard, and the remaining two-thirds to sleep with their muskets in their arms, and to be constantly prepared at a moment's warning, to rise to their posts. These orders were strictly obeyed, and every duty was performed with the utmost cheerfulness and alacrity. The men were permitted, morning and evening, to go to the river and get water, the well not being finished, and the Indians occupying very advantageous positions round the camp, annoyed us very considerably. Several of our men were slightly wounded by them, and the General, being constantly exposed, had several very narrow escapes. In the course of the day we killed two or three Indians, and wounded four or five. Some time in the night, the enemy towed a gun boat up the river near us, and fired for some time; but not a ball came into camp. Early in the morning they commenced firing again, but without effect; and they thought it most prudent to retire as soon as it became light enough for us to see upon her. There were about 30 boats fired in all.

May 1st.—The ground traversed was now nearly finished, and several small boats besides. Traverses were commenced in various directions, and carried on with life and spirit. This morning we fired several times with very good effect. Our works were now in a very good situation. About 10 o'clock the enemy had one cannon prepared, and commenced firing very briskly; and in a short time they opened several more pieces on us. The first was a 24 pounder, a 12, a 6, and a howitzer. During the day, they fired 250 times, and four times, in the night. Our works received no material injury. Their 24 pounders passed through our pickets without cutting them down, which was a very grand thing to us. We silenced one of their pieces several times, but did not fire as often as the enemy, as we surpassed them in shooting. Men were carried away from their batteries in blankets and other things, which proved that we had done some execution. Besides several others slightly wounded with Indian bullets. They fired 467 times in the night.

May 2d.—Commenced firing very early with bombs and balls, and continued very briskly all day. We lost this day one man killed and ten wounded. Besides several others slightly touched with Indian bullets. They fired 467 times in the night.

May 3d.—Commenced with a very brisk and fierce firing of bombs and cannon balls. They opened two batteries upon us on this side of the river, about 250 yards in our right angle, one of which was a bomb battery. We instantly returned their fire, and silenced them for some time; but they kept it up occasionally during the day. The Indians shot one of our men through the head, and killed him, and we had six men killed by the cannon and bombs, and three men wounded. The enemy fired 518 times during the day, and 47 times during the night.

May 4th.—Owing to some circumstances, the enemy were not on the alert this morning, and did not commence firing until 11 o'clock, and then slowly. It rained very heavy this morning until 9 o'clock. A new battery was discovered erecting on the side in the same direction with the other, and traverses were commenced to guard against them. Several men were slightly wounded, and two soldiers killed by the bombs in the night. Lieut. Glynne killed a British officer on this side with a rifle. They fired in all 207 times in the day, and 15 times in the night.

May 5th.—They fired this day very slowly, but they killed three men with bombs and cannon balls. They fired 143 times in all. About two o'clock Mr. Oliver arrived with 47 men of Mr. Clay's detachment. Orders were then sent to Gen. Clay to land about 100 men on the opposite shore, to spike the enemy's cannon, when we were to attack the batteries on this side at the same time. Everything was executed in elegant style. Lieut. Dudley did not order a retreat after effecting the grand object, but was drawn into the woods by a partial firing of the Indians; and after a severe conflict the greatest portion were taken prisoners. They succeeded, however, in spiking the enemy's cannon, and about 150 returned safely in camp. During this time, we had two severe engagements on this side; succeeded in repulsing the enemy and in capturing the cannon, and taking 42 prisoners, two of whom were Lieutenants. If the detachment under Colonel Dudley had adhered to orders, it would have been a most brilliant and glorious day to the American arms. The first charge on this side, was made on Indians and Canadians by Major Alexander's battalion, Captain Neighbors company, and two or three companies of Kentucky militia. They displayed great bravery and courage. The enemy acknowledged they were surprised, and that we would have succeeded in every thing if our militia had not been too confident. The second charge on this side was made by Col. Millen's command of regulars, to wit, Captain Croghan, Langham, Bradford, Nearing, and Lieut. Campbell. Major Alexander's battalion and Captain Suber's company of Kentucky militia. They all acted with the most determined bravery. A flag was sent down by us, at the request of one of the officers, a prisoner, to look on a certain point on this side, to ascertain whether one of their officers was not wounded there; shortly after their return the enemy sent a flag over to see about their wounded and prisoners. They did not fire their cannon this day after the battle, except once or twice, pieces which remained unspiked. Their force consisted of 500 regulars, 500 militia, and 400 Indians.

May 7th.—Bad weather, which has continued for several days has been very disagreeable. Col. and Major Chambers came over about 12 o'clock, to make arrangements for the exchange of prisoners. This point was accordingly settled; our militia were to be sent to Huron, in order to militia home by that route. The Indians at first claim part of the prisoners; but after intercession by the British officers, they relinquished their claim, but wished us to exchange some of their Wyandott prisoners for our militia. Their prisoners were exchanged for the regulars under the orders of Captain Price; but their regulars were not to enter the field of battle during one month, and ours were to be sent home when so many brave men are exposed to a

to be asked, any questions concerning us or the camp, by any of the officers or soldiers. No firing to-day.

May 8th.—A flag was sent down early this morning with clothing and provisions for the comfort of our wounded prisoners. The enemy seemed to be making preparations for some movement ever since the great battle. Major Chambers came over in the evening and informed the General that in the morning he would be furnished with a list of the killed, wounded and prisoners.

May 9th.—The enemy were very busy in the night—and when the dawn appeared, we discovered them making a retreat. One of their sloops was up, receiving the cannon and several gun-boats; they were fired on by our guns, and they soon made off. By 10 o'clock they were gone to all appearance. Major Chambers visited his word, and failed to furnish us with a list of the wounded and prisoners.

The number of killed during the siege, and in the different actions, on this side, amounts to 77; the wounded to 190.

AN INCIDENT AT THE BATTLE OF THE THAMES.

AS RELATED BY AN OLD SOLDIER.

At the battle of the Thames, a laughable incident occurred, which is thus related by one who was in the engagement.

The British General had formed his men in open order, with their cannon down the road, by which the Americans were advancing. Gen. Harrison immediately took advantage of this, and ordered Col. Johnson's mounted regiment to charge at speed by heads of companies (so as to expose the least possible front) pass through the open intervals, and form in the rear of the British forces. This movement was brilliantly executed by that battalion under the command of Col. James Johnson, his brother, Col. R. M. Johnson, at the same time charging the Indians with the other battalion.

It happened that in one of the companies under James Johnson's command, there was a huge, long legged, brawny fellow, named Lamb; he weighed about 240 lbs. was a brave man, and as good humored as big-brave men proverbially are. Lamb had broken down his Kentucky horse by his great weight, and was mounted, instead, upon a short, stout, Canadian pony; from whose sides his long limbs depended almost to the ground, while his bulky frame rose high above the beast—looking not unlike an overgrown school boy astride of a rough sheep.

When the charge was made, Lamb's pony took fright, and broke into a strain. Lamb pulled until the bit broke in the animal's mouth, and all command of him was lost. The little pony stretched himself to the work, dashed out of the ranks, soon outstripped all his leaders, and pushed on in advance of the company. Lamb was no longer master of his horse or himself, and was in a quandary. If he rolled off he would be trampled to death by his own friends—if the horses rushed upon the British lines, so far ahead of the rest, he must be killed. Either way, death seemed inevitable; and to save his own expression, he thought he'd just say something they could tell his friends in Kentucky, when they went home.

Hestuck both heels into the pony's flanks, and urged him to his utmost speed. On they drove some fifty yards in front of the leading file, Lamb's gigantic person swaying from side to side, and his legs swinging in a most grotesque fashion—the little Canadian "polling toot" all he knew how, his tail straight, his nostrils distended, his ears pinned back, and his shiny eyes flashing from under his shaggy forelock with all the spite and spleen of a born devil. Just as he got within a stride or two of the British, Lamb flourished his rifle, and roared out in a voice of thunder—"Clear the way, d—n you! for I'm coming!"

To his surprise the line opened right and left, and